Prevention against the Dangers of Multi-Storeyed Buildings

1763. SHRI BIR BHADRA PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of multi-storeyed buildings have been built in Delhi in recent years;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken by Government to ensure that these multi-storeyed buildings do not cause danger to their inhabitants or to those people working in the vicinity of sky-scrappers; and

(c) what are the details of Government's policy with respect to new multi-storeyed buildings in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Building Bye-laws 1983 provide bye-laws numbers 6.2.4.1., 17.1 and 17.2, the requirements for emergency exists, fire-escape and other requirements for high-rise buildings, Emergency exist in the form of exposed stair-case from three sides is adopted to act as means of fire escape. The other minimum requirements essential to be checked by the Chief Fire Officer, Delhi, Fire Services is given in the annexed statement. (*See* below)

(c) According to the revised guidelines issued by the Government regulating multi-storeyed construction in Delhi, space to be constructed is to be regulated only by perfloor coverage and floor area ratio norms. No specific height restrictions, have been imposed. Maximum perfloor coverage will be 25 per cent of the net plot for all Zones which will include the area required for all service except passage to the building. The remaining 75 per cent will include only passage to the building and the green area around. The parking facility should be included in the 25 per cent and it must be underground in cases of new buildings that come up in the Central Business District (Connaught Place) and Business Districts.

In order to maintain the present character of Lutyen's Delhi which is still dominated by green areas and Bungalows, a separate set of norms for these areas have been prescribed. According to these norms,

(i) The new construction of dwellings, on a plot must have the same plinth area as the existing bungalow and must have a height not exceeding the height of the bungalow in place or, if the plot is vacant, the height of the bungalow which is the lowest of those on the adjoining plots;

(ii) In the Commercial areas, such as Khan Market, Yashwant Place, etc. and in Institutional areas within the Lutyen's Bungalow Zone, the norms will be the same as those for these respective areas outside the Zone.

Statement

The following minimum requirements are essential to be checked in all such buildings as being followed by the Chief Fire Officer, Delhi Fire Services:—

1. Means of access. This includes the main stairways and a fire escape.

2. Underground and overhead water static tanks.

3. Automatic sprinkler system.

4. Fire-aid/hose reels.

5. Fire-extinguishers of ISI certification mark.

6. Compartmentation. This means that ducts leading from one floor to the other should be sealed at each floor level. Those needed to be kept open must have a system of automatic sealing in case of heat.

7. Automatic fire detection and alarm system|manually operated| electrical fire alarm system.

8. Public Address system.

9. Illuminated 'exit. way' making signs.

10. Fire lift with fire-man switch.

11. Alternative source of electric supply.

12. Wet riser and down comer system.

Implementation of IRDP through Central Agencies

1764. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to implement rural development projects through its own agencies instead of the State Governments;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what are the details of the projects undertaken by the Council for advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) and progress made so far state-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARI): (a) and (b) The programmes relating to Rural Development are being implemented mainly through the State Governments. However, a certain portion of allotment is routed through CAPART for implementing the programmes through voluntary agencies.

(c) CAPART is only a funding and monitoring agency and does not undertake execution of projects of its own. So far CAPART has funded 863 projects to various voluntary organisations from its inception, i.e., the 1st September, 1986 and the same are in different stages of implementation.

Implementation of Central Labour Laws in Jammu and Kashmir

1765. SHRI DHARAM CHANDER PRASHANT: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that various central labour laws are applicable to Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these laws are not being implemented in that State thus resulting in various problems to the labourers working in the factories, both private and public sector, in that State; and

(c) whether some trade unions, like the INTUC, have urged the Government of India to press upon the State Government to implement the Central labour laws for the benefit of labour class?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The State Govt. is the appropriate authority for the enforcement of labour laws in respect of factories in the private and public sector units. No complaint has been received in the Ministry of Labour about the non-implementation of labour laws in this respect. Besides, no representation from any trade union has been received in the recent past in this regard.

Removal of Middlemen in Vegetable and Fruit Trade

1766. DR. G. VIJAYA MOHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether Government propose to take any action to remove middlemen in the vegetable and fruit trade in Delhi in order to ensure the supply of vegetables and fruits, at reasonable prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARI): No, Sir.